

# THE Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9643.

EDINBURGH.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1783.

**A WIDOW and Seven helpless Children,**  
being left destitute of the means of subsistence by the Death of her Husband, Mr CHARLES SPALDING, who distinguished himself by great improvements on the Diving Bell, and who unfortunately lost his life in a bold and arduous attempt to serve his country and Society—

Therefore, the patriotic, charitable, and humane, who wish to contribute to the aid and support of this destitute Family, are hereby informed, that contributions are received, for this benevolent purpose by  
Sir William Forbes, James Hunter, and Co.  
Messrs Mansfield, Ramsay, and Co.  
Messrs Allan and Stewart,  
Messrs Donald Smith and Co.  
And at the Shop of Bailie James Dickson.

## A New Music, Book, and Stationary Shop, OPENED IN BRIDGE-STREET, BY CORRI AND SUTHERLAND.

WHO take the liberty of recommending themselves to the favour of the Public—Their study shall be to merit the same; and they flatter themselves in being able to give the utmost satisfaction to all who are pleased to honour them with their commands.

The advertisers have been at great pains in getting the best connections in Britain and Foreign Countries, in order to be supplied from the first hands with such articles as are necessary for the business they have undertaken.

The shop is at present completely furnished with all kinds of Musical Instruments, Music printed by the best authors, Books, Stationary Wares, &c. &c.

A circulating Library of Music on an extensive plan, a catalogue of which is preparing for the press; also Instruments hired, tuned, &c.

## At the above Shop may be had, price Three Guineas bound, CORRI'S WORKS,

In eight volumes large folio.

Any of the volumes separately, or in single pieces.

No 1. of a Complete Collection of the SCOTS SONGS, at 1s. Also a variety of Lessons, Songs, Rondos, and Overtures, adapted to the Harpsichord by the same author.

N. B. New-invented Organ Piano Forte, Piano Forte Guitars, best Italian Cigars, fresh from the manufacture at Italy.

## CHARLES WALKER, VINTNER, EDINBURGH.

TAKES this opportunity of returning his most grateful thanks to his Friends and the Public for their past favours, and begs leave to inform them, that on Monday the 7th July next, he will open a COFFEE-ROOM, PUBLIC MEETING, and SALE-ROOMS, next door to the Customhouse, Royal Exchange; to be called

## The Royal Exchange Coffeehouse.

It is proposed that this Coffeehouse shall be supported principally by subscription, at Half a Guinea each, to be paid at opening, which entitles the subscriber to the use of the Coffee-Room and Papers for one year. Subscription books at the bar of the coffee-room after opening.

These rooms were originally built for a Coffeehouse; and from their situation, access, and other conveniences, it is humbly hoped the above scheme will meet the approbation and support of the Public.

The Scots, the best of the English, and the Dublin newspapers, three times a week.

N. B. Elegant and commodious Furnished Lodgings above the tavern in Writers Court, and well corner of the Royal Exchange, both of which have the advantage of being quite detached from the noise of the street, and command a most pleasant and extensive view of the New Town, the Frith, and the country north, east, and west; are very contiguous to both Tavern and Coffeehouse, and will be let on moderate terms.

## BRIDGE TO BE BUILT.

ANY person or persons willing to build a NEW BRIDGE beneath the present bridge at Innerkeithing, are desired to give in estimates for building the same, conform to a plan thereof, to be seen in the hands of William Walker clerk of Innerkeithing, on or before the first day of August next.

The spot where the Bridge is to be built, and plan thereof, will be shown by Mr Walker.

## EXCHEQUER CHAMBERS,

Edinburgh, 19th June 1783.

JAMES SINCLAIR Merchant in Stronachess; Margaret Sinclair, spouse of William Borthwick purser of his Majesty's ship of war the Fury; Jean Sinclair, spouse to Andrew Inglis preacher of the Gospel; and Katharine Sinclair, spouse to John Malcom preacher of the Gospel; the said Margaret Sinclair for herself and Elizabeth Henderson, spouse to John Smith mason in Edinburgh; having severally applied to the Barons of Exchequer for a Gift of Bailiary of the estate, means, and effects of ALEXANDER SINCLAIR, alias Wood, late tailor in Edinburgh, the Barons are pleased to order this intimation to be made, for the information of all concerned.

Same Day,

MARTHA WHITE, spouse to William Wilson wright in Campbellton, and mother to the deceased Alexander Omev, natural son of the also deceased Archibald Omev of Kilsniskill, having applied to the Barons of Exchequer for a Gift of Bailiary of the estate, means, and effects of the said Alexander Omev, the Barons are pleased to order this intimation to be made, for the information of all concerned.

Same Day,

JEAN THOMSON EDIE, George Fyfe, and William Anderson, and Alexander Colville, as administrators to his children, having severally applied to the Barons of Exchequer, for a Gift of *Ultimus Heres* of the Estate, means, and effects of JEAN TAYLOR, late resident in the parish of Saline, the Barons are pleased to order this intimation to be made, for the information of all concerned.

## BY ORDER OF THE HONOURABLE COMMISSIONERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S CUSTOMS,

THERE is to be exposed to public view and sale, within the Customhouse of Port-Glasgow, on Monday the 14th of July next, (instead of Thursday the 26th of June current, as formerly advertised) at the hour of twelve noon,

417 Casks, containing 4065 gallons Brandy; and the Tackle, Apparel, and Furniture of the Ship Greyhound, with the Materials of the Hull, after being broke up;—a parcel of grape and round Shot, two Carriage Guns, four-pounders; two Ladies and Ramrods; two Cane-horns, four pounders; two Muskets, six Bayonets, eight Cutlasses, and seven Pistols.

TO BE LET FURNISHED,

THE HOUSE OF DRUMMORE, in the parish of Prestongrange, about seven miles east from Edinburgh, with the GARDENS and POLICY, as lately possessed by Dr Findlay the proprietor.

The beauty and elegance of this place are too well known to require any description. The house is large, commodious, and the stables, coach-house, and other offices, are in the most complete repair. Apply to Robert Sym writer to the signet.

This day is published,  
BY WILLIAM CREECH,  
Price Two Shillings stitched,  
A CRITICISM

## Elegy written in a Country Church Yard:

Being a Continuation of Dr J—N's Criticism on the Poems of GRAY.

And in a few days will be published

BY WILLIAM CREECH,  
Elegantly printed in Two Volumes Quarto,  
LECTURES

## RHETORIC AND BELLES LETTRES.

BY HUGH ELAIR, D. D.

One of the Ministers of the High Church, and Professor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres in the University of Edinburgh.

TO be SOLD by public roup within the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, upon the 10th of July next, between the hours of five and six o'clock in the afternoon, either in whole, or in different parts or parcels, as purchasers shall incline.

The Lands of GLENFUIR, with the Man-  
sion-house, Office-houses, and Gardens, lying in the parish of Falkirk, and shire of Stirling. The rents of these subjects as possessed by tenants, including feu duties, amount to £81. 4 s. 6 d. yearly. Upon the above lands there is a convenient mansion-house, built within these twenty years, pleasantly situated, being contiguous to the great Canal, and nearly the same distance from Glasgow as from Edinburgh. The rents and feu duties are punctually paid. There is a workable coal and a good free-stone quarry on the premises, neither of which are valued in the rental; and the above lands hold of a subject superior, for payment of a trifling feu-duty.

Any person desirous to view the subjects, will please apply to Patrick Renny writer in Falkirk; and the progress of writings and rental are in the hands of Samuel Mitchellson, junior, clerk to the signet, who has powers to sell the premises either jointly, or in separate lots.

Excise Office, EDINBURGH, 23d June, 1783.

## By Order of the Hon. Commissioners of Excise.

ON Saturday next, the 28th instant, at One o'clock afternoon, there will be exposed to sale, by public auction, in the house of Charles White, vintner on the shore of Leith,

The swift sailing cutter, or vessel, called the MARY and ELIZABETH of FOLKSTONE, of the burthen of 145 tons, with all her tackle, furniture and apparel, ballast, and boat, lately condemned, as forfeited, in his Majesty's Court of Exchequer.

The vessel, with her materials, the inventory, and conditions of sale, to be seen by applying to Mr James Hamilton Shore-master of Leith, betwixt and the day of sale.

For JAMAICA,

And to call at any of the Leeward Islands, if sufficient freight offers,

## The Ship Governor Dalling,

BENJAMIN COOPER.

She will be ready to receive goods at Port-Glasgow in a month, and clear to sail in all July. For freight, apply to Robert Dunmore and Co. merchants in Glasgow, or to Patrick Dougall merchant in Port-Glasgow. GLASGOW, 28th May 1783.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Friday, June 20.

MESSAGE FROM HIS MAJESTY.

YESTERDAY the Chancellor of the Exchequer gave notice, that he should, on Monday next, bring down a message from his Majesty.

His Lordship next moved for leave to bring up a petition from the agents to the American Loyalists, which, he said, his Majesty recommended to the earnest attention of the House.

The petition was brought up and read at the table; it stated the loss of fortunes, situations, and preferments, incurred by the persons to whom the petitioners were agents, in consequence of their having, in obedience to the solemn call of his Majesty to that purpose, loyally exerted their best endeavours in support of the common cause; and since it had been found necessary to give up that part of the possessions of the empire, by which all their hopes of recovering their former property were effectually put an end to, they humbly prayed that relief from Parliament which the House in its wisdom might think their case entitled them to.

Lord John moved, that the petition do lie on the table, and gave notice, that he should propose something upon it next Tuesday.

WIDOWS OF CAPTAINS AND LIEUTENANTS OF THE NAVY.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply,

Lord Malgrave rose, and briefly recapitulated his former argument, relative to the pensions paid to the widows of Captains in the Royal Navy, Lieutenants, Masters, and Commanders, and after stating the hardship of their situation during peace, when their pensions were, from there being a less number of seamen employed than during war, reduced to sums so trifling, that they could not live upon them, declared he meant to propose a small augmentation. His Lordship then moved a preface resolution.

Admiral Darby seconded the motion. The resolution being agreed to, his Lordship in substance moved, that it is the opinion of this Committee, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he would graciously be pleased to order a pension of 45 l. per annum to be paid to the widows of Captains, and a pension of 30 l. per annum to be paid to the widows of Lieutenants of the Royal Navy, during peace, in addition to their present precarious pensions, &c. &c.

This motion likewise passed unanimously, and the House was resumed.

STAMP DUTIES.

The order of the day was then read for the House to resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House on the bill

imposing certain additional and new duties on stamps, &c. &c.

Mr Ord having taken his seat at the table, the Committee proceeded to fill up the blanks of the several clauses. When they came to the clause imposing a duty of 6 s. on agreements drawn up preparatory to contracts, &c. Sir Adam Ferguson rose and declared, he meant to throw no embarrassment in the way of the Stamp duties imposed by the bill; on the contrary, he much approved of them, but he did not think the wording of the clause sufficiently explicit; he stated in what respect it struck him as capable of an interpretation foreign from that which he conceived to be the true meaning of Government.

Mr Sheridan rose to explain, and a conversation of some length ensued. Among the principal speakers were, Sir Adam Ferguson, Mr Arden, the Solicitor-General, Sir Harry Houghton, and several other gentlemen.

MUTINY BILL.

On the third reading of the Mutiny bill, General Ross rose and said, the subject he should first presume to remark upon, would with more propriety have been spoken to two days ago, when it was reported by the honourable the Secretary at War; but the truth was, he could not hear what the honourable Secretary said, though he far near him, which possibly might arise from his having naturally a low voice, a defect that had been often remarked in him (the General) from the Chair; and he was sure every admonition coming from thence he would ever receive with the most profound respect, and the most sincere acknowledgments.

The matter he alluded to, as an individual, gave him great pleasure, as it did honour to the good judgment and to the honourable General, whom he did not now see in his place, (Sir G. Howard) who first suggested it, and to the House in the having readily adopted it, the extension of what is called the King's Letter to the discharged old Sergeants of the army. But he would submit it to the consideration of the Commander in Chief, and to the General who so worthily presides at the Chelsea Board, whether it might not have a good effect, if there were two classes of the discharged Sergeants? the first to be composed of those who have been disabled by wounds from further service, and of those that have served long as sergeants, suppose six or seven years, uninterruptedly, previous to their having been discharged on account of age and infirmity.

The second class might consist of those sergeants whose merits or pretensions are not so strong, and they to be allowed eight-pence a-day, such an arrangement, as well as it, would make the bounty go farther, would likewise be a proper distinction, and an incitement to good behaviour.

Being upon this subject, it naturally drew his mind to a higher class of gentlemen—he meant the subalterns of the infantry; when it was considered, that there has been no encouragement made to their put on the Colonel's uniform, or undoubtably, a sixpence would go farther than a shilling will do now; it is a matter of some surprise how they contrive to exist, and appear as they do, and act up to what they were, gentlemen.

He would likewise offer to the consideration of the House, officers that have already been reduced, or that may hereafter be reduced, in the young regiments, and who from their wounds were rendered incapable of further active service, whether they ought not to be allowed full pay according to their respective commissions, until they shall be otherwise provided for.

As to the Mutiny bill, which was his chief motive for getting up, he should beg leave to say a few words, and he would address himself to the Commander in Chief, the Secretary at War, if he were present, or to whoever it might be proper; and he should only touch upon one single article of war, an article which, in his humble opinion, could be of no possible advantage or benefit to the good discipline of the army, but, on the contrary, oppressive to the minds of the non-commissioned officers: It is that article whereby his Majesty has been pleased to give the Colonels of the army a power of breaking their sergeants at will, without any appeal; he would not say that there are frequent instances of capricious, cruel, and unjust exercise of that power, but he had known some, and therefore he could with the power was taken away, or at least modified, by making it lawful for a sergeant, when he should find himself to be aggrieved, that he might, as in other cases, have recourse by appeal to a general Court Martial.

But, besides, he conceived that power of breaking to be something vague and indefinite; for it says, the Colonel of the regiment only is to have it. How many regiments are there that have only Lieutenant-Colonels Commandants, some Majors Commandants, some corps Captain Commandants; but it would appear none of them have that power of breaking sergeants, and it was a doubt with him whether it could be lawfully exercised by the commanding officers of the troops of the horse and grenadier guards. However, as he had no kind of intention of interrupting the third reading of the Mutiny bill, he should say no more.

General Conway said, the greater part of the honourable General's remarks went, in his mind, rather to another question than that before the House, and would be more applicable when the half-pay of the army came under consideration, than at present; the honourable General, therefore, must excuse him, if, as he had not said any thing against the Mutiny bill's being read a third time, he forbore to enter into a discussion of his arguments, and begged that the motion might be put.

General Ross replied, that if he took up the time of the House improperly, he begged their pardon for having done so; however, he could not think his speaking upon an article of war, when the Mutiny bill was before the House, altogether unbecoming; and as to the misfortune he was under, that his ideas did not run in the same current with the Commander in Chief's, he really believed they did not, therefore it must lessen his very poor opinion of his own weak judgment.

The bill was then read a third time, and passed.



**War-Office, June 21. 1783.**  
 Royal Regiment of horse guards, Cornet William Paul Cerjat is appointed to be Lieutenant, vice Bryan Cooke. John Buckley, Gent. to be Cornet, vice William Paul Cerjat.  
 7th Regiment of dragoons, Lieutenant Michael Barne to be Captain of a troop, vice Fawcett Johnston. Cornet George Earl of Erroll to be Lieutenant, vice Michael Barne.  
 10th Regiment of dragoons, Cornet William Graham to be Lieutenant, vice ——— Dickens.  
 11th Regiment of foot, 2d battalion, Lieutenant Donald Campbell to be Captain, vice ——— John Miller, Barr. Ensign Pynler, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Pynfent Reeves.  
 12th Regiment of foot, Major William Gray to be Major, vice the Honourable Thomas Fane.  
 6th Regiment of foot, Ensign Thornhill Heathcote to be Lieutenant, vice Henry Williams.  
 17th Regiment of foot, James Prentice, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Andrew Herzig.  
 47th Regiment of foot, John Gordon, Gent. to be Ensign, vice John Fowler.  
 63d Regiment of foot, Colin Campbell, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Linnaeus Gardiner.  
 65th Regiment of foot, Captain Thomas Barrett, from half-pay in the late 99th regiment, to be Captain of a company, vice William Spaight.  
 73d Regiment of foot, John McIntosh, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Charles Clarke.  
 99th Regiment of foot, Captain the Honourable Vere Poulett, of the 29th regiment, to be Major, vice Ben. Charnock Payne.  
 King's American regiment of foot, Samuel Borland, Gent. to be Ensign.  
 Surgeon John Foot, of the late 113th regiment, to be Surgeon to the forces in Canada.

**INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S June 20.**

The Fly, Silman, from Lisbon to Newfoundland, was lost in the ice; the crew saved, but two or three since dead, and the Captain despairing of it.  
 The Sarah, Mathen, from London for Exeter, with bale goods Cyder, &c. having split her sails in a gale of wind, put into Weymouth the 18th instant.  
 The Bella, Burgess, from Jamaica for Liverpool, is lost; her crew mutinied, two of which are brought home (in irons) in the Neptune, Jolly, from Jamaica, arrived at Liverpool, and two more are on board the Pilgrim, now expected at Liverpool, from Jamaica.  
 The Fortune Frigate, Capt. Christian, arrived at Portsmouth from the West-Indies, left Lord Hood, with his squadron, in the latitude of Bermudas, about three weeks since, on their passage home.  
 A letter from Captain Forell, of the Company's packet, Fox (received by a Dane) says the Asia, Locke, Essex, and Osterly, East-Indiamen, had been attacked by a French frigate and two Dutch armed ships; in the Straights of Malacca, which they beat off. The above letter was dated the latter end of December.

**From the London Papers, June 21:**

**Hanover, May 30.** Yesterday evening his Royal Highness the Prince Bishop of Osnabruck returned hither from Berlin.  
**Berlin, May 31.** The Major-General Count de Gortz, who, by order of the King, accompanied his Royal Highness the Bishop of Osnabruck hither and to Potsdam, has received a present of a gold snuff-box, richly adorned with brilliants.  
**Guadaloupe, April 12.** We have had a terrible carnage in this island amongst the negroes, who quarrelled about the scarcity of provisions, and have been under arms three days: they were divided in two parties, and began the attack so furiously, that a considerable number were killed on each side at the first onset. At length we found ourselves under the necessity of assembling a body of troops, who fired upon the negroes, and killed the two chiefs, when the rest soon dispersed, and re-

**L O N D O N.**

As nothing can be more detrimental to a state than too frequent a change of Ministry, we are extremely happy to find, that notwithstanding the confidence with which the report of Thursday last was regulated, no such change has happened. Whatever little division has arisen respecting the appointments to be made in the new household, we are now assured they are all happily settled, in consequence of which that business will come on early the beginning of next week, in both houses, and we have no doubt be agreeably sealed to all parties. The spirit with which the Ministry acted on this occasion, and the confidence and readiness shown by his Majesty to agree to every thing that was proper, reflect the greatest honour on both; and if there were any persons either weak or wicked enough to wish to sow dissensions between the King and his servants in the present very critical state of this country, their designs are happily frustrated, and the vessel of state still confided to the care of the same political navigators, who with so much spirit have taken the helm, and promise to bring her safe into port, maugre the most threatening dangers.

The information given in our last with respect to the entire and cordial reconciliation of the differences between his Majesty and his present servants, proves in the event as we then affirmed it, in every respect founded upon fact.—The arts of little minds often terminate in the punishment of their author.—This general observation was never more strikingly illustrated than in the recent instance of the temporary fracas alluded to; for we can assure our readers, that the little transient disagreement which was introduced with the insidious meannesses of unavowed counsel, and fomented by the basest efforts to weaken the ties of parental feelings, and to set father at variance with the son, has ended as it ought, in riveting the attachment between the King and the Ministry, and of removing still farther from the expectation of possible succession, the whole of that party who have availed themselves of such bad and unfeeling expedients for the promotion of their hopes.—A most perfect and intimate intercourse now subsists between a royal personage and his son. He has found, contrary to the base insinuations with which his mind has been so industriously affected, that instead of a disposition existing in the Members of the present Administration, for alienating the duty and affections of his family, and subverting the natural and reasonable authority of a parent, that they have been indefatigable in promoting purposes of another kind, and in contributing to the future and permanent continuance of that amity and cordial intercourse which has hitherto uniformly subsisted between the great personages in question.—The result of this discovery is, as might be supposed, an immense increase of esteem on the part of his Majesty, and a proportionable accession of gratitude on the part of his servants.—The Prince of Wales deserves every compliment for his conduct on this important occasion.—He was indefatigable in his exertions, and contented at last with an implicitness of filial duty, and a patriotic regard for the interests of his country, that must forever do him the highest honour, to acquiesce in any establishment, rather than be the cause of producing so serious a misfortune to the country, as a breach between the Sovereign and his present servants.—His royal highness will possess but a very trifling accession to the sum of his annual expenditure by his

maturity, but such as it is, he will have it with the utmost honour.—The royal message for introducing the business of the establishment in Parliament will be sent on Monday next.—After what we have said, we need not add, that the authentic arrangement of a new Administration, given in one of the papers of Thursday last, and the decisive prefaces of ministerial dissolution in others, were totally groundless, and without that attention to fact and probability which no doubt generally characterises their information. *Eng. Chron.*

It is said, that it is settled in the Cabinet to allow the P— of W— a certain sum on the national account, and at the same time his R— H— is to be dependent on his M—'s pleasure for 30,000 l. additional.

The report that was current about a difference of opinion in C—l concerning the P— of W—'s establishment had some foundation, but it was excessively exaggerated, and the whole is now settled in a manner perfectly agreeable to all parties.

This morning an express arrived at the General Post Office from Falmouth, with a mail from Lisbon, which was brought over in the Expedition packet, after a fine passage of ten days. The Expedition spoke with several fail outward bound to the West Indies and America, all well.

An absurd idea has taken possession of some well-meaning persons, that the delay in signing the definitive treaty is occasioned from a misunderstanding between the belligerent powers; whereas it is morally impossible, considering the multiplicity of business, that the same should be executed for some time to come.

It is an enigma at the Stock Exchange, which surpasses the cunning of the knowing ones, to account for the present low price of Scrip, while many gambling individuals have more money in their hands than almost ever was known.

The three following Admirals are supposed to have made from 150 to 200,000 l. each during the late war by prize money, viz. Admiral G—s, on the Jamaica station; Lord H—e, on the American ditto; and R—y, on his voyage out, and in the West Indies.

It is an ill wind that blows nobody good. Thus, in the late war, many brave officers, from an Admiral to a Midshipman, have made ample fortunes, who before were obliged to be guilty of many things for a subsistence which their souls abhorred, and which they would now blush to have mentioned.

As the little Manager was standing at the door of the Haymarket theatre, during the violent storm and very heavy shower on Friday, and giving directions for carrying off the water, which had almost risen to a little inundation, a friend passing by, called out, "Well, Colman! how do you go on?" "Oh, swimmingly! (says the Manager) swimmingly! an overflowing house, you see!"

Lord Mount Stuart, when Ambassador at Turin, had a very fine carriage made in Long Acre, and put on board a vessel which fell into the hands of the Spaniards. In the course of the last week he received a letter from one of the Spanish Ministers, informing him, that understanding a carriage of his was on board such a ship, it had been taken care of, was still in its original package, and would be ready for his Lordship on his arrival in that city.

Dr Johnson had a stroke of the palsy on Tuesday, and recovers but slowly. From his great strength of constitution, however, his physicians are in hopes of his longer life.

On a former article, it was observed, that the copper sheathing had eat so far into some of the iron bolts, as to weaken the ship in particular places, which forebodes what an experienced officer had frequently declared, that though the coppering of ships was undoubtedly a present convenience, yet it was a dangerous experiment, and which the present generation might live to repent.

It was a remarkable observation which Lord Keppel made a few years ago in the House of Commons, that upon his being sent to sea with the first fleet fitted out in the late war against the French, he applied to Lord Sandwich to have two or three of his large ships coppered, to serve occasionally as a small squadron of observation; but the answer returned was, that it was too dangerous an experiment; and yet, replied his Lordship, in a short time after the whole navy underwent the operation.

It is some consolation, that should the coppering of our ships be attended with any inconvenience, the French will experience the same misfortune; above three-fourths of their fleet having undergone that operation within these three years, and in a much more bungling manner, as appears by their capital ship the Bretagne being docked three times within 14 months to repair her sheathing.

**EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.**

THE private letters brought by the Substitute sloop, Captain Fancourt, were not delivered out till Thursday morning, by which it is advised, that Sir Edward Hughes's departure from Madras with his fleet in October, was exceedingly sudden, occasioned by a very desperate storm. The boats from most of the ships were on shore on different services; some to fetch water, and others on other business. The Road, which was full of shipping, was cleared in a few hours, every thing that could bear canvas getting away to sea as fast as possible. Luckily the wind was west, and consequently blew off the land, or the consequences might have proved very fatal to the large ships, as the surf is uncommonly heavy on the Coromandel coast in bad weather. Some of the men of war's boats followed them, and the long boats all arrived safe, and were hoisted on board; of the others, the major part were either lost or left behind. The gale continued so long, and with such violence, that scarce any two ships could speak each other for near a month, by which time the men of war had doubled Cape Comorin. To add to the distress of the King's ships, the crews were remarkably unhealthy, all the lower ports being necessarily close laid in to prevent leaks; but, as they approached the Malabar coast off Anjengo, the weather cleared up, and the sickness by degrees (which had prevailed more or less on board all the ships for a month) grew also better. When the ships arrived at Bombay Island, the sick were all sent on shore, and began to recover so fast, that some of the men were fit to go to their respective ships in ten days or a fortnight. The Superb and Exeter both came in under jury masts; the former a mere wreck, from the boisterous weather succeeding so soon after the damage she received in the engagement with Suffrein's squadron, when Captain Maccullock was killed.

Sir Edward Hughes and Commodore Bickerton both took houses on shore, giving their cabins, &c. to the sick officers, &c. who could not be removed out of their ships but with extreme inconvenience. The Superb, from which the Admiral

had before removed his flag to the Sultan, a ship of equal force was first taken into dock with the Exeter, and was repaired and coppered; the ships of Commodore Bickerton's squadron being all coppered before they failed from England, wanted little repair; but all the ships of Admiral Hughes's not but coppered, were sheathing in turn. Luckily from the arrival of the store ships, and capture of two of Suffrein's, there were plenty of spars, cordage, masts, &c. at Bombay; but what proved peculiarly serviceable were the anchors and cables taken on board La Mentor, of which the squadron were in want, as the ships all slipped in Madras Road, and left their anchors behind them. In order to accommodate the King's squadron, that they might be ready as soon as possible to meet the French again on the Coromandel Coast; for fear, if they should be able to appear there first, they might make attempts on the rafs, &c. Governor Hornby ordered two of the Company's ships out of the docks where they were for a repair, and the Superb and Exeter were taken in after their arrival. The fleet are expected to sail again the latter end of February or beginning of March at farthest, and a number of European and black seamen were provided to recruit the crews of the men of war; so that they would sail as well repaired and as fully provided as if they just failed from Europe.

One of the Company's trading ships arrived from Bengal the 14th of January; she looked into Trincomalee, but saw no ships there, nor met with any on her voyage.

The Dutch ship carried into Bombay harbour the 21st of December, was one of the East India Company's vessels from Batavia, bound to the Cape, deeply laden, and rated at 40,000 worth, besides the ship, which would sell for a good price if disposed of in India; though it was rather supposed she would be sent to England with the next ships that failed, about five in number, and expected to take their departure in February or March; but no time was settled, nor was it conjectured what convoy would be appointed for them.

Sir Richard Bickerton's ships were all in good condition; the whole fleet were much rejoiced at the reinforcement, and seemed in great hopes of meeting the enemy and giving a good account of them.

**T O B A G O M E E T I N G.**

Yesterday a meeting was held at the Crown and Anchor of the planters and proprietors in the island of Tobago. Mr Young in the chair, laid before the meeting a copy of a paper, signed by the Marquis de Castraea, Minister of the marine department, containing the answers of the Court of France to the memorial of the planters, presented by Gen. Melville.

His Most Christian Majesty, in this paper, assures the memorialists, that every possible indulgence shall be shewn to them; that a reasonable time shall be given to such as may incline to dispose of their property; that although the Roman Catholic religion will naturally be the established religion of the island, as it is of all the French colonies, yet the Protestant inhabitants shall enjoy the full exercise of their religion, in the same unlimited extent as formerly, and that their pastors shall be paid by subscriptions among themselves; that they shall be secure in the enjoyment of their civil rights and property, and every suit of law at present undetermined shall be decided agreeable to the laws of England; that the courts of law in Tobago shall be independent of those of the other French islands, and all questions will be decided there in the last resort, unless in such particular cases as admit of any appeal to the King; but the island, as formerly, will be subordinate (in a military capacity) to the Governor and General Inspector of Martinique.

The meeting unanimously approved of these answers to their requisitions, and requested of the Chairmen, that it be recommended to General Melville to attend to their interests, and if possible to get their claims finally adjusted by an article to be inserted in the definitive treaty of peace between France and Great Britain.

**Extract of a letter from Plymouth, June 18.**

"The Pigmy brig, of 16 guns, Captain Mitchell, from Jamaica, advises the near approach of a fleet from that island under command of Lord Hood. An officer landed from her, who immediately set off post for London, having letters from the Prince, who is on board the Barfleur, for the King and Royal Family; and also dispatches for the Admiralty."

"The ships which are ordered to other ports to be paid off, still remain in the Sound for a wind to carry them round to Portsmouth and Chatham, where they are to be laid up."

"We had a heavy storm the day before yesterday, when several boats were lost in the Sound; and yesterday and this day we had some smart thunder showers, not usual here so early in the season."

"The Æolus, Captain Collins, of 32 guns, lately repaired at this port, is under failing orders for Newfoundland, and waits only Admiral Campbell's appearance in the Salisbury of 50 guns, from Portsmouth, in order to join him."

**PRICE OF STOCKS, JUNE 21.**

Bank Stock, —	Ditto 1751, shut.
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 83½ a	India Stock, shut, —
84½	3 per cent. Ann. —
3 per cent. con. shut, 66½ a 67	India Bonds, 2 disc.
op.	Exch. Bills, 2 a 3 disc.
3 per cent. red. 65½	Navy Bills, —
3 per cent. 1726, shut.	3 per cent. Scrip. 66½ a 67
Long Ann. shut.	4 per cent. Scrip. 85
Short Ann. 1778, shut.	Light Long. Ann. —
South Sea Stock, —	Omnium, 3½ prem.
3 per cent. Old Ann. —	Lot. Tick. 14 l. 9 s. 6 d. a 20 s.
Ditto New Ann. shut.	

**EXCHANGES, LONDON WITH HOLLAND.**

Amsterdam, 34 8 2½ U.	Agio of the Bank 7
Ditto Sight, 34 2	from Holland, 3
Rotterdam, 34 9 2½ U.	

**WIND AT DEAL.**

JUNE 20. S. W.

**EDINBURGH.**

This day, his Majesty's Royal Proclamation, pardoning all Deserters from the land forces previous to the 11th of June, 1783, was read at the Crofs with the usual formalities.

We hear that the celebrated Mr Salomon, who is esteemed one of the first violin players in Europe, is engaged by the Governors and Directors of the Musical Society to perform here for some weeks, and that his arrival is expected in the course of a few days.

The late very seasonable rains, with the warm weather since, have greatly changed the face of the country, so that there is the prospect of a most luxuriant crop.

On Wednesday, the Scots officers, late in the Dutch brigade, who, on account of the new oath tendered them for abjuring their country, had quitted that service, were introduced to his Majesty at the levee, and had the honour of kissing his

hand on the British a whole half p-year Yesterday gree of Dock ter the usual From I Mr Thon Mr Chrib Mr Abra From Mr Hugh From Mr Robt Mr Ric Mr J. M Mr John Of Sco Mr James Mr Willi Mr John The Roy Majesty's knowledge, fity, in ter body of lay then affume of Edinbur elected seve meeting to the Preside are to be fil On Wed William K mour, aged "Yeste pased upon the time ap "Last there were "Last Mr Domi amount of Mahon, of fix foot-pa on this fid a Munfle had himse the villam retreating their adva in one ha his money put him money at Dublin, which are not be ul could no speak to teau pga of them speaking portman course, gainst the loaded p that he according the villa with the assistance nofe, on the side other t went to hon's b desired one har zed the went t without stol, a compar his ma "T new tre the T king in on wit are, fl ture o necessi rica n ferenc circur them which form linen count "is go Brow ed in nufad be c tents drain er qu eith ed a chin dian



hand on their being admitted on the half-pay establishment of the British army. There are about fifty of these gentlemen, whose half pay amounts to nearly four thousand pounds, in the whole, a year.

Yesterday, the University of Edinburgh conferred the degree of Doctor in Medicine upon the following gentlemen, after the usual private and public trials:

Dissertationes Inaugurales.	
From ENGLAND,	<i>De Typho.</i>
Mr Thomas Waller,	<i>De Sanitate.</i>
Mr Christopher Stranger,	<i>De Electricitate.</i>
Mr Abraham Wilkinson,	
From WALES,	<i>De Contagione.</i>
Mr Hugh Owen,	
From IRELAND,	<i>De Anemorrhæa.</i>
Mr Rob. Harding,	<i>De Scorbuto.</i>
Mr Rich. Kiernan,	<i>De Menstruo.</i>
Mr J. Martley,	<i>De Ictero.</i>
Mr John Murphy,	
Of SCOTLAND,	<i>De Afcite.</i>
Mr James Nasmyth,	<i>De Tetano.</i>
Mr William Munro,	
Mr John Stark,	<i>De Malo Hypochondriaco.</i>

The ROYAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH, established by his Majesty's charter for the advancement of learning and useful knowledge, met on Monday last in the Library of the University, in terms of this charter of incorporation, and formed a body of laws for regulating their future proceedings. They then assumed into their number the members of the University of Edinburgh, and of the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh, elected several new members, and appointed the next general meeting to be held on Monday the 4th of August next, when the Presidencies, Council, and other offices of the Society, are to be filled up.

On Wednesday the 17th inst. was married at Glasgow, William Kirkwood a day labourer, aged 83, to Janet Gilmore, aged 75.

Extract of a letter from Aberdeen, June 23.

"Yesterday's post brought a respite of the sentence of death passed upon Margaret Elder at last Circuit, for six weeks from the time appointed for the execution.

"Last week, at a gentleman's house in this neighbourhood, there were at table new potatoes and ripe strawberries."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, June 19.

"Last Monday, about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, as Mr Dominick Mahon was coming to this city with cash to the amount of above 1000 l. on account of his brother, Mr Patrick Mahon, of Gore, in the county of Galway, he was stopped by six foot-pads, armed with pistols and swords, about five miles on this side of Kinnegad. Mr Mahon had a servant with him, a Munster lad, who had 800 l. in a portmanteau, and he had himself better than 200 guineas in his pocket. Two of the villains kept behind the servant's horse to hinder them from retreating, three went before Mr Mahon's horse to prevent their advancing, while the sixth went up to him with a sword in one hand and a pistol in the other, and told him to deliver his money immediately, otherwise, if he hesitated, he would put him to instant death. Mr Mahon said, he had no more money about him than what was necessary for his expenses to Dublin, but that he should get what was in the portmanteau, which amounted to above 2000 l. He hoped that they would not be used ill; and as the servant was a Munster lad that could not speak English, if he would give him leave, he would speak to him in Irish, to give up the contents of the portmanteau peaceably. The robber desired him to do so; and neither of them should be hurt. Mr Mahon took this opportunity of speaking to his man, in Munster Irish, to pretend to open the portmanteau, but to shoot the villain while he kept him in discourse, and then to defend themselves as well as they could against the other five, as each of them had fortunately a case of loaded pistols. The servant gave Mr Mahon to understand, that he would stick by him, and follow his directions. He accordingly pretended to be opening the portmanteau, but, as the villain was speaking to his master, knocked him senseless with the butt end of his whip. The two behind ran up to his assistance, one of whom Mr Mahon fired at, and shot off his nose, on which his companion made off, while he staggered to the side of the road with his handkerchief to his face. The other three came now up with dreadful imprecations; two went to seize the portmanteau, while the third, taking Mr Mahon's horse by the bridle, presented a pistol to his breast, and desired him to deliver. Mr Mahon telling him he would, put one hand in his pocket and got a pistol, and with the other seized the highwayman's, who immediately fired, and the ball went through the sleeves of Mr Mahon's body and great coat, without doing him any injury. Mr Mahon then drew his pistol, and shot the fellow through the heart, on which his two companions made off without their booty, and Mr Mahon and his man arrived safe in town the same night.

"The Portuguese begin to experience the advantages of a new trade to America; two ships bound to Lisbon sailed from the Tagus the 5th of last month; and several more were taking in wines and other goods for the same market.

"The greatest articles of commerce which we could carry on with advantage to America are the coarse woollens, blankets, flannels, frizes, &c. peculiarly adapted for the manufacture of the northern and western parts of the kingdom. The necessity for warm clothing in the cold climate of North America must give articles which come under this description a preference to the finer wrought woollens; but it is a melancholy circumstance, that the neglect and pride of landlords prevent them from giving attention to a matter of such consequence, in which women and children could be constantly employed, to form a staple commodity, that might in a little time rival the linen manufacture of the north, and in a short time enrich this country.

"We have the pleasure to hear, that a great saltpetre work is going to be erected in the vicinity of this city, by Colonel Browne, after the manner of some works of that kind established in Hungary, under the Imperial patronage. In this manufacture every thing will be turned to advantage, which may be comprehended under the idea of nuisance, such as the contents of necessary houses, the filth of slaughter-houses, and the drainings of dunghills and stables. These will supply a greater quantity of the salt than the fixations of the richest nitrous earths in France or Spain. As there are no saltpetre works in either England or Holland, this undertaking must be considered as a matter of real national consequence.

"An ingenious gentleman in this city is contriving a machine for recovering the treasure in the wreck of the East Indiaman, without endangering any lives, and, if it succeeds,

must be deemed a happy invention. The apparatus will contain a quantity of gunpowder, to which there is a train of dry phosphorus (which always takes fire when exposed to air) conveyed through a tube of well-tanned leather, with a cock for the admission of air. One man is to go down in the bell, to guide the machine into the hold, and immediately comes up again, when the air being admitted into the phosphorus, the whole takes fire, and an explosion ensues in the vessel that tears her to pieces, like the springing of a mine. The wooden parts of the vessel gain the surface of the water; and the metallic parts are afterwards dragged, as in the manner of oysters, with another strong apparatus to be made for that purpose, and every drag made to be worked up by the windlass of a stout vessel. The progress of time, and the improvements of future experiments, may bring this invention to the greatest perfection.

"Tuesday, the Peggy, Blair, from Greenock with sugar, arrived in this port.

"We are happy to hear, that a large foreign vessel arrived yesterday evening in the bay, laden with wheat, and many others are daily expected. The poor manufacturer may therefore hope, in a short time, to see his numerous family relieved from their present scanty allowance, without any additional deduction from his hard earned pittance."

#### FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

#### SELECT LETTERS

On the CHARACTER and MANNERS

OF THE PORTUGUESE.

#### LETTER V.

[Concluded from our paper of Wednesday last.]

At least one-sixth of Lisbon consists, at present, of religious edifices; and those most deserving the notice of a stranger are, the Patriarchal Church, that of St Rocco, and the Nunnery of St Bridget.

The Patriarchal Church stands on one of the seven hills, at the eastern extremity of the city, has a very noble dome, and within possesses the finest organ in Portugal. It is here, likewise, the treasures of the Church are kept, which are very considerable.

The church of St Rocco, again, is chiefly remarkable for its fine altar-piece of mosaic work, representing the conception of the Virgin, which well deserves to be carefully attended to. There is likewise an altar of pure silver given to this church as a donation by King John IV. the value of which is rated at 400,000 l.

The Nunnery of St Bridget, or the English Nunnery, is much resorted to by those of our countrymen who visit Portugal, but less for what is to be seen in its building, than from curiosity to contemplate its inhabitants. They are all girls of English or Irish extraction, and, having no other provision in life, are sent over here by their relations of the Romish persuasion, or devotees, who, under false pretences, entice them to such a step. They are very courteous in their reception of their countrymen; and, though too frequently immured here against their inclinations, they have too much pride, when urged on the subject, to confess any uneasiness they may feel from their situation. A very remarkable instance of this pride, if I may call it so, occurred here not many years ago. A Lady Abbes, of the name of Hill, having, like the rest, been sent over very early, after remaining some years, had the good fortune to become heiress to a considerable estate in Ireland, which she had little expected. As it was necessary she should appear on the spot to take possession of it, an application was made to the Patriarch for this purpose, in order that she might be again secularized. She accordingly set off for Ireland, nothing more than a bare promise being exacted from her for her return. On her arrival, however, there, she disposed of her estate; and, after settling her affairs, though in the flower of life, came again to Lisbon, and shut herself up in the Convent.

But one of the first curiosities to be seen about Lisbon is the Aqueduct, at a little distance from the city to the north-west, by means of which it is supplied with water. It seems to have been one of the most arduous undertakings that can be imagined, and is executed in a manner that does more honour to the people than any thing I have yet seen in the country. Its situation is in the valley of Alcantara, formed by two high barren rocks that decline to a considerable depth on each side. The breadth of this valley, over which it is built, is upwards of a quarter of a mile; and it consists of 27 large arches; the middle one of which measures in height 332 feet, and its breadth is 240, while the dimensions of all the rest are little inferior. They terminate at the top acutely, by which, at a distance, their height seems even considerably increased; and above them is built a stone gallery, ornamented, at proper distances, with turrets; in the bottom of which a channel is made for the passage of the water, the latter being brought, by means of the same conveyance, over smaller arches for upwards of 20 miles. To have a just idea, however, of the stupendousness of the work, it requires to be viewed in different situations. On its top are two walks, one on each side, which, from their height, having always a refreshing breeze, are in summer the most agreeable about Lisbon. This Aqueduct has not stood much above 50 years, and, what was of the utmost consequence to the city, remained untouched by the late earthquake.

At the distance of some miles from it stands a very noble palace, named *Calluze*, much resorted to by travellers, being the habitation of his present Majesty before his accession to the throne by the marriage of his niece. Though it is outdone by many in Britain, in point of architecture, yet there is a variety and grandeur in the furniture and arrangement of the apartments that is not any way equalled. In one room are the achievements of Don Quixote, in a regular historical series, exceedingly well painted. There are likewise, in some other of the rooms, some very droll original paintings on glass, and also some of the finest figured tapestry to be met with. The gardens are not very remarkable, as, through the whole of Portugal, little attention is paid to them, their grand object being to procure a shade. Those most deserving notice are the gardens of Mr de Visme, a French merchant at Lisbon; but they, too, are laid out entirely in the Dutch taste.

At about sixteen miles from Lisbon you are commonly carried to view a very remarkable place named *Sintra*, being a high ridge of rocks very near the coast, from the summit of which you have the most extensive prospect of any spot in this country. This prospect has been much attended to, and consists of a view of the Tagus from its mouth for a vast way up towards Spain, the province of Alentejo on the opposite side,

the sea for a great way along the coast, and the Royal Convent of Mafra, with a very beautiful champaign part of the country all around.

The mountain rises in different points, on most of which are to be seen the remains of Moorish fortifications. On the two principal of these, at present, Convents are built, the friars of which subsist by the charity of strangers, and consequently are very courteous in their reception of them. The first, named the *Convent de Pinho*, is a very ancient building, having stood upwards of 400 years. In the chapel belonging to it is the Passion, and other parts of scripture, very well cut out in a kind of white stone, much resembling wax, and which you can hardly distinguish from it, being presented to the Convent by the late Marquis de Pombal. The Convent on the opposite point, named the *Cork Convent*, from being lined with it, is still higher than this, and chiefly formed by nature, the rocks jutting in on all sides, which the industry of a few friars have formed into a sort of habitation. They are about sixteen in number; and so small are their cells as to allow little more room than for a small bed. They are very ignorant, as, indeed, almost all the clergy in this country are, and endeavour to entertain you by an account of the miracles which have happened in their Convent; relating particularly the history of one of their number, an old man, who lived to near the age of 100 in a small apartment under ground. This holy father, however, was so tempted, in his peaceable retreat, by the devil, who, it would seem, had nothing else at that time to do, as to be obliged to be constantly making the sign of the cross on a large stone beside him, which was found an effectual remedy for his disappearing; and so frequent had it been, that there is left an impression of the cross on the stone for several inches deep, which they would persuade you, as a miracle, was done entirely with his finger.

At the foot of the rocks of Sintra stands a village of the same name, which, by its situation here, being shaded from the intense heats, forms the most agreeable retired spot that can be imagined. It is every where watered with streams issuing from the neighbouring rocks; and beneath lies a deep valley covered to the very bottom with lemon and orange trees. In summer, most of the English have their country quarters here, as Lisbon proves then so excessively hot; and, at this time, there is no less than a difference of ten degrees, by the thermometer, between the climate of the two places.

The situation of Lisbon is certainly one of the finest in the world, were the police of the city under proper regulations, and cleanliness observed. The breadth of the Tagus, at this place, is upwards of three miles; and, above the city again, it enlarges to more than twelve; after which, as it approaches to Spain, its breadth is contracted, and it is found, at the same time, hardly navigable. The point of land opposite to Lisbon has still the remains of some Moorish fortifications, and was the last spot of ground held by the Moors in this kingdom. On both sides, the rocks, which form the banks of the river, are full of petrifications, especially those of human bones, and which well deserve the investigation of the curious.

IRISH STATE LOTTERY, 1783, began drawing the 24th of June, and not two blanks to a prize. Tickets and Shares may still be had at WHITE and MITCHELL'S, opposite to the Tron Church, Edinburgh, where authentic lists of each day's drawing will arrive, the first on Monday the 30th.—Tickets and Shares sold thereafter, will be warranted *undrawn* to the latest accounts, but can then only be had occasionally, unless orders are given for commissioning them.

ARRIVED AT LEITH, June 24. James and Mary, Hutchison, from Colchester, with bark; Nelly, Henry, from Carron, with coals; Robert and Marjory, Flett, from Stromness, with goods; Benavolence, Marshall, from Riga, with wheat, &c.; Nelly and Elizabeth, Duncan, from Maner, with spoked; Prince Frederick, Torson, from Easterizer, with wood.—25. Peggy, Clark, from Dundee, with wheat; Betsey and Peggy, Robertson, from Berwick, with grain.

ARRIVED AT GREENOCK, June 22. Mary, Martin, from Lairne, with limestones; Mary, Law, from Dumfries, with meal; Nancy, Lea, from Lairne, with limestones; Justina, Cock, from Longfoud, with timber; May Flower, Thomson, from Whitehaven, with goods; May Flower, Milloy, from Liverpool, in ballast.

SAILED, Cornwallis, jump, for Liverpool, with tobacco.

#### CHARITY WORK-HOUSE.

Goldsmith's Hall, June 18. 1783.

So far back as the 15th of February last, the Honourable Magistrates and Council of Edinburgh, after an examination of the accounts-books of the Treasurer of this Charity, found it absolutely necessary to recommend a voluntary Contribution to be made, in order to relieve the House from the very heavy debt it had then incurred. Under the sanction of this authority, the Goldsmith's Hall was accordingly opened, and continued so for several months. But the Managers are extremely sorry to mention, that the Collections at that time received fell greatly short of paying the original debt, far less of laying up any provision for the future exigencies of so extensive a charity. To prevent, therefore, the total annihilation of an institution, which, by the indulgence of the Public, has been so long supported; and upon all hands acknowledged of the utmost utility, the Managers find themselves pressed from motives of pure necessity, to solicit the aid of such PUBLIC SOCIETIES and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS who have not already contributed, that a charity so highly beneficial may not be entirely shut up. For this purpose, therefore, the Goldsmith's Hall will be opened on Monday next, where the Managers will attend every lawful day, from eleven o'clock forenoon till three afternoon.

#### Lands in Linlithgow and Stirling-shires.

TO BE SOLD.

THE Lands and Estate of LARBERT, lying in the parish of Larbert, and shire of Stirling; and also, the Lands of KILLICANTY, in the parish of Torphichen, and shire of Linlithgow.

The Lands of Larbert are completely inclosed, and let out in grass fields, part of them old pasture, and others lately laid to grass. The measure is 400 acres of thereby, and the rental has varied a little from the state the lands have been in with respect to grass or tillage. Last year it was fully 4000 l; this year, being all under pasture, it is something less. There are some clumps of planting, and a great many hedge rows of young trees, all in a very thriving state. The situation is remarkably beautiful upon the river of Carron, within one mile of the town of Falkirk, commanding a fine prospect of the Carle. The turnpike road to Stirling runs through the lands, and the thriving village of Larbert, which is feued from this estate, and daily increasing. There is plenty of iron stone in the lands, which may be wrought to great advantage, so near Carron works.

The Lands of Killicanty consist of about 150 acres; and as it is nearly inclosed with stone dykes, it is let off yearly in grass, the rental about 1000 marks; but a considerable advanced rent is offered upon a nineteen years lease, with liberty of tillage. There is plenty of coal and iron stone upon this estate.

Both the above estates hold of Linlithgow and Callander, for payment of a tithing feu-duty.

For particulars apply to James Rutherford writer to the signet.



## DISSOLUTION OF A COPARTNERY.

THE Copartnership of ADAM WILSON and COMPANY, merchants in Edinburgh, was Dissolved at Whitunday last, by mutual consent, of which all concerned are hereby desired to take notice. And it is requested, that all who have claims on said Company, will give in an account of the same to Peter Forrester and Company, Edinburgh, who will pay all just demands. And it is requested, that all debts due to the Company may be instantly paid to the said Peter Forrester and Company, or Adam Wilson, either of whom have power to grant discharge.

## SALE OF LANDS IN ARGYLE SHIRE.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house in Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 30th day of July next, between the hours of five and six afternoon.

The LANDS of Kilnchapel, Inverlullay, Tonardy, Barinluegan, Barindaff, Dunans, Bardarroch, with the superiorities of the lands of Oth-MacIvernock, Arichonan, Carraig, and Barilochan, all lying in the parish of North Knapdale; and the lands of Achiloch in the parish of Glazly, and shire of Argyle.

The rental, proceeds of writs, plans of the grounds, and articles of roup, may be seen by applying to James Loch writer to the signet.

### Judicial Sale delayed.

TO be SOLD by public roup, by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament, or New Session-house of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 30th day of July next.

The LANDS and ESTATES of ABBOTSHAUGH and MUNGAL, and of GARDCH and FULLERHAUGH, upon the river Carron, adjoining the Carron works; all lying in the parishes of Falkirk and Bothkennar, and shire of Stirling.

The free proven rent of the stock of the lands of Abbotshaugh and Mungal, including Mr Cowan's fee-duty of 8l. 9s. 3d. Sterling, after all deductions, is 29l. 4s. 2d. 12ths Sterling; which, valued at twenty-two years purchase, amounts to

Free teind was stated at 68l. 8s. 4d. 12ths Sterling, on the supposition that the teinds were not valued; which, rated at five years purchase, amounts to

342 1 9 8-12ths

† The uplet sum is

6937 15 4

The free proven rent of the lands of Gardoch, and teinds thereof, to which the common debtors had right, after deductions, is 29l. 4s. 2d. 12ths Sterling; and being valued at 22 years purchase, the uplet price is

653 11 9 10-12ths

The proven rent of the lands of Fullerhaugh, and teinds thereof, to which the common debtors had right, including Carron House, garden, and offices, warehouse, cran, wharf, and shore dues, &c. is 206l. 10s. 11d. 12ths; and being valued at different rates, the uplet price of the whole is

3185 0 0

† The uplet sum of 6937l. 15s. 4d. for Abbotshaugh, &c. was calculated on a supposition that the teinds were a fifth part of the rent; but since that calculation, an old decree of valuation has been discovered, which (stating the value at 100l. Scots per chaldron) makes the whole teind 11l. 13s. 5d.; and after deduction of 3l. 13s. 3d. 6-12ths of spend, leaves only 7l. 19s. 3d. of free teind. So calculating the 7l. 19s. 3d. at five years purchase, and 60l. 8s. 10d. 8-12ths remaining of the fore-aid 68l. 8s. 4d. 12ths, supposed to be teind, at 22 years purchase, the value of Abbotshaugh and Mungal should be considered to be the above

6595 13 6 4-12ths

The 68l. 8s. 10d. 8-12ths, at 22 years purchase,

1329 15 10 4-12ths

And the 7l. 19s. 3d. 6-12ths at five years purchase,

39 17 3 6-12ths

The situation of these lands, in the Carron of Falkirk, so near the works of Carron, in the most flourishing state; and the apparent advantages of such a neighbourhood, need not be stated; they render the premises in the highest degree valuable.

The articles of sale may be seen in the office of Alexander Ross, depute clerk of session; and copies of the articles, plans of the estates, and every information, may be had of Thomas Cockburn writer to the signet.

N. B. The estates will be divided into more lots or parcels, if it shall appear to be agreeable to persons intending to purchase.

## JUDICIAL SALE OF THE Estate of PITNACREE, in the Shire of Perth.

TO be SOLD within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills, on Wednesday the 23d day of July next, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon.

The LANDS and OTHERS after mentioned, which belonged to Lord John Murray, and lying in the parish of Logierait, and shire of Perth, in the following lots, viz.

LOT I. The LANDS of PITNACREE, with the valuable Woods, Mansion-house, and others thereto belonging, at the uplet price of 5770l. 4s. 3d. 12ths. These lands of Pitnacree hold blench of the Crown; and the woods thereon must now be greatly increased in their value, the proof having been taken in the 1773.

LOT II. The LANDS of KILLCHANGIE, including the lands of Dalnaldern, and the sunny half of Easter Dunfallandies, and teinds of these lands, with the woods thereon; at the uplet price of 1832l. 15s. 6d. The lands of Killchangie are held feu of the Crown, as in place of the family of Strouan; Dalnaldern are held feu of Mr Ferguson of Ballyochan; and Dunfallandies of the Duke of Athole, all for payment of small feu-duty.

And,

LOT III. The LANDS of BLACKHILL, which are held feu of the family of Atholl, at the uplet price of 614l. 3s. 2d.

The articles of roup, and title-deeds, to be seen in the hands of John Callender, depute-clerk of session, and John Frazer writer to the signet.

## FARMS, DISTILLERY, and an INN TO LET.

THE Farm of SEAFIELD, containing upwards of 200 acres of very fine land, all inclosed, and in good condition, having been several years in the proprietor's hands. There is an excellent house, and court of offices on this farm, fit for the accommodation of a gentleman farmer, or may be turned to an inn. Also, the Middle Farm of BLACKBURN, containing 63 acres, divided into three inclosures, the grounds are in excellent condition; and there is a very good house, and court of offices; that will answer either for a gentleman farmer or an inn; the latter of which it was some years ago, and had a great run of business. And as the proprietor wishes to establish it as an inn, he will let it to a substantial man, either with or without the farm. It makes an excellent stage, being seventeen miles west from Edinburgh, on the great post-road to Glasgow and Ayr, one of the most frequented roads in Scotland.

There is also to be let, one of the most commodious DISTILLERIES in Scotland, having every convenience for carrying on that branch of business, being plentifully supplied with water from a mill-lead which runs through the court of offices, drives a barley-mill and rollers for malt, and fills the flake-hand. Barley to any amount can be got in the neighbourhood. The utensils are on the premises, and the tenant may be accommodated with them.

The entry to the Farms and Distillery may commence as soon as the tackman chafes. The whole subjects lie contiguous, are well inclosed, and divided with thriving belts of planting, seventeen measured miles from Edinburgh, on the Glasgow road by Livingstone and Whitburn; and four stage-coaches pass and repass the farms every day.

For particulars, apply to the proprietor at Blackburn House.

## PETER WILKIE, Vintner in Elgin,

RETURNS his most grateful thanks to the Nobility, Gentry, and others, for past favours, and begs leave to acquaint them, that he has moved to a larger and more commodious House, built about two years ago, and neatly finished, with a complete set of new built stables, situated two close westward of the house he formerly possessed, to which there is easy access for carriages, &c. from the back road, at the south side of the town, all the way down to the High Street; where he will think himself highly honoured by the continuance of his friends, and continuance of their favours; and hopes, by paying every attention in his power, to merit the favour of all those who are pleased to put up at his house.

N. B. Neat Post Chaises, with able horses and careful drivers, to be had on the shortest notice.

## SALE OF ROSSIE AND CRAIG.

TO be SOLD, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Thursday the 26th June next, betwixt the hours of five and seven afternoon.

THE LANDS and Estate of ROSSIE and CRAIG, with the Ferry of Ferryden, the Island of Inchbryock, and the Salmon Fishing in the River South Esk, and on the sea-shore, belonging thereto.

This estate lies along the south side of the said river, opposite to the town of Montrose, and extends from the mouth of the river, about four miles westward, deriving many advantages from its vicinity to the river, to the town and harbour of Montrose, and to lime-quarries of good quality.

It consists of about 2000 Scots, or about 2500 English acres, divided into farms of various extent, and subdivided into fields from seven to fifteen acres, with thriving thorn and whin hedges, all in general well watered. And there is around the house of Rossie about 140 acres remarkably well laid down in grass, some of it very old, to which the purchaser can have immediate access. When the Common of Rossie is divided, this estate will be entitled to several hundred acres as its share of that improvable muir. The farm houses and offices are well built, in excellent repair, and mostly covered with slate.

The free yearly rent of the land-estate, exclusive of the salmon fishings, but including mill, ferry, and house rent, and the price of 313 bolls 3 firlets bear and meal, converted at 10s. per boll, is about 1548l. The salmon fishings are at present in the heritor's own hand; but the rent of the river-fishing, when last let, was 225l. Sterling per annum, exclusive of an extensive fishing on the sea-shore, lately acquired, and never yet properly tried; so that the whole, including the Annual, may be estimated at about 247l.

The land-rent is only 15s. per Scots acre overhead; and the mansion-house of Rossie and Craig, the gardens of Rossie, a large pigeon-house, and 100 acres of thriving plantations, are not rented. There are also full grown ash and other timber trees fit for cutting, of considerable value.

The whole estate, except a part of the salmon-fishing, holds blench of the Crown; and being valued in the cess-books at 2100l. Scots, entitles the proprietor to make five freehold qualifications in the county of Forfar.

The tithes are valued, and held under a lease from the New College of St Andrews, for payment of a small tack-duty; and about sixty years of the lease are yet to run.

There is a very good large mansion-house at Rossie, with all sorts of offices and out-houses in proper repair; and the garden and policy are very extensive, and have great command of water, applied both to use and pleasure.

The old mansion-house at Craig, with very little repair, might be made a most commodious residence, having gardens of considerable extent, surrounded with fruit walls and full-grown trees; and the gardens both here and at Rossie, are well stocked with fruit trees of the best kinds.

There is a commodious harbour at Ferryden, and a large fishing village of well-built houses, for above fifty families, with a tavern, and good accommodation for maling and stabling. And there are other smaller villages upon the estate, which, from the advantage of situation, are daily increasing.

The post-road passes through the estate; and the roads to the mansion-house, and to the different farms are in good repair.

The large basin, formed by the sea, to the westward of the town and harbour of Montrose, being seen from both the houses of Craig and Rossie, adds to the beauty of their situation, which also commands the view of a rich, extensive, and populous country.

This Estate will be exposed in the following Lots, viz.

LOT I. The Barony of Rossie, comprehending the mansion-house, gardens, parks, and policy of Rossie; the East and West Mains; the Lands of Westertown, Mountboy, Kinnoul, Hull's-fauld, Forrester's-croft, Geigyst-burn, Balldute, and Balldovie-den; the Mill and Mill-lands of Rossie and Holl-mill; and all that part of the lands of Balgove lying west of the old avenue to the church; and Barhill Field down to the Brick-kills and full sea bay; amounting altogether to about 1500 acres, and paying about 1100l. per annum of yearly free rent; to be exposed at the uplet price of 23,000l. Sterling.

LOT II. The Barony of Craig, comprehending the house and gardens of Craig, and that part of the lands of Balgove, lying east of the line above mentioned; as also, the lands and village of Ferryden, and the lands of Highbury, and the whole other lands lying east of the barns of Craig, with the Island of Inchbryock, the houses on the water side, and the whole salmon-fishings in the river, and along the sea shore; which, including the harbour duties, the muller scalp, and a reasonable value for the fishings, may be estimated altogether at a clear rent of about 700l. per annum; to be exposed at the uplet price of 12,000l. Sterling.

In case the estate does not sell in the lots before mentioned, then the whole estate of Rossie and Craig, except the Island of Inchbryock, the salmon fishings in the river and in the sea, and the water-side houses, will be exposed in cumulo at the uplet price of 33,000l.

Thomas Scott clerk to the signet will show the progress of writs, with the tacks, rentals, and conditions of sale; and for further particulars apply to Alexander Farquharson accountant in Edinburgh, who has power to sell by private bargain.

## LANDS of BANGHOUSEWALLS, &c.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, on Monday the 30th June 1783, between the hours of five and seven afternoon.

The following LANDS, lying in the parish of Eccles and county of Berwick, and in the following lots:

LOT I.—The LANDS of BANGHOUSEWALLS, divided into two possessions; one possessed by Walter Gray, called the *Isleld* of Banghousewalls, with the steading of houses thereon, at the yearly rent of

25 0 0

The other called *Banghousewalls H.H.*, possessed by Robert Forsyth, at the yearly rent of

30 0 0

These lands, with a small clump of plantings, measure 55 English acres, and are to be exposed at 1210l. Sterling, being 22 years purchase.

LOT II.—Three inclosures of the LANDS of ECCLESHELLS; one named *Glebe Park*, which is not under lease, and valued at 1. 24 3 0

Another named *Shells Park*, and the third named *Glasf-holes-Park*, both possessed by William Wood at the yearly rent of

37 4 0

These three inclosures, with two small clumps of plantings, measure 63 English acres, and are to be exposed at 1434l. Sterling, being twenty-three years purchase.

LOT III.—A small inclosure, called *FEUERS PARK*, at Orange-lane, not under lease, but let annually at about 2l. with the superiority of a House and Yard, fenced to William Wood for payment of a feu-duty of five shillings. This park measures two English acres, and, with said superiority and feu-duty, to be exposed at 45l. Sterling, being twenty years purchase.

The progress of writs, plan of the lands, and the articles of roup, to be seen in the hands of William Bethune writer in Edinburgh.

## AREAS to be FEUED for BUILDING, In St James's Square, Edinburgh.

THE particular advantages which this Square has for a healthy situation;—extensive views along both sides the Forth, which never can be intercepted;—its being free of the Land-tax and Ministers' Share, of Stent on Trade and Import on Liquors, and every other imposition to which the inhabitants within the Royalty of the City of Edinburgh are subjected, &c. are so well known, that it is unnecessary to be more particular. Mr Ferguson, the proprietor, first floor Buchanan's court, Lawn-Market, will show the plan, and inform as to the terms, and every thing else concerning the premises.

### BY ADJOURNMENT.

## Sale of the Lands of Langside in Roxburghshire.

TO be SOLD by public roup at Edinburgh, within the British Coffeehouse there, upon Wednesday the 2d day of July next, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

The LANDS of LANGSIDE, lying within the parish of Bowden, and county of Roxburgh. These lands lie contiguous, are wholly arable, and are all inclosed. There is a convenient *steading* of houses, and some valuable ash and elm trees, upon the premises.

For further particulars apply to Ludovick Grant accountant in Edinburgh, or to John Tawie writer there.

## Sale of Lands in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

TO be SOLD by auction within John's Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, on Thursday the 2th of August next, betwixt the hours of four and seven in the afternoon.

The LANDS and ESTATES after mentioned, viz.

The Lands of Over and Neither Torrs of Kelton, Cafawayend, and Corra, lying in the parishes of Kelton and Boodle; the Lands of Meikle and Little Glenis, Glenend, and Falbae, lying in the parish of Kirkmahreck; the Lands of Whitefide, Callide, and Slacks, in the parish of Anwoth; the Lands of Mark, Mossie, Borneis, Over and Nether Chapelton, Over and Nether Muncraig, Knockbren, Barlocco, Kinganton, Rattraw; the half of the Lands of Ingilston, and the half of the Lands of Meikle Carleton; the Lands of Applegirth, and the Lands of Meggarland, in the parish of Borge, and Stewartry foresaid.

In case no purchaser offer for the whole lands, they will be exposed in the following lots. The rents are as follows:

1. The Lands of Over and Neither Torrs, L. 250 10 0

2. The Lands of Corra, 80 0 0

3. The Five Parks of Cafawayend, 34 9 3

These three lots are all of an excellent soil, contain plenty of marle, and are within sixteen measured miles of Dumfries, and ten of Kirkcudbright, and upon the high road betwixt Carlisle and Dumfries.

4. The Four Merk Land of Meikle Glen and Glenend, and the three merk land of Little Glen, rent paid when last let, 310 0 0

N. B. There is a good house of four rooms on a floor, with garden, farm-house, and office-houses, upon the lands of Meikle Glen.

5. The Lands of Falbae, 24 0 0

6. The Lands of Whitefide, Callide, and Slacks, 100 0 0

7. The Lands of Mark, 30 0 0

8. The Lands of Mossie, 10 10 0

9. The Twelve merk Land of old extent of Borneis, 120 0 0

10. The Lands of Over and Nether Chapelton, 110 0 0

11. The Twelve-merk Land of Old Extent of Over and Nether Muncraig, 145 0 0

12. The Three-merk Land of Knockbren, the Eight-merk Land of Barlocco, the Twenty-two-hilling Land of the Four-merk Land of Kinganton, and the Lands of Rattraw, out of lease, but paid when let, 351 0 0

13. The Half of the Lands of Ingilston, with the Lands of Applegirth, Meggarland, and half of the Lands of Meikle Carleton, 140 0 0

The above estate holds of the Crown, gives five qualifications in voting for a member of Parliament for the Stewartry, and the teinds are valued.

The estate is inclosed, the most of it subdivided, and almost the whole unimproved. The Lands in the parish of Borge stretch along the shore opposite to the Bay of Wigton for upwards of five miles, and have inexhaustible pits of marle, which may be thrown out at a very small expense.

The title-deeds, rental, and conditions of sale, are to be seen in the hands of John Macewan writer in Edinburgh; to whom, or to Mr David Ruffel accountant in Edinburgh, (who has power to conclude a private bargain) persons inclining to purchase may apply. Mr Adam Thomson, factor upon the estate, will show the lands.

## JUDICIAL SALE OF LANDS and HOUSES,

Lying in Perthshire, and in and about Glasgow.

TO be Sold, by public roup, before the Lord Ordinary on the Bills, within the Parliament House, Edinburgh, upon Friday the fourth day of July 1783, betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon.

The LANDS and other Subjects, aftermentioned, belonging to William Marshall merchant in Glasgow, in the following Lots, viz.

LOT I.—The LANDS of Upper and Nether Auchlandies, Corn-mill, teinds, (which are valued,) and pertinents, lying in the parish of Glendovan, and shire of Perth, the free rent whereof is 87l. 10s. 12d. and the proven value, or uplet price, at twenty-two years purchase, 1925l. Sterling.

LOT II. These twenty acres, or thereby, of inclosed Land,—part of the Lands of Peterhill, Mansion-house and Office,—and that large area of Land, or thereby, commonly called *Gillieknow*, also part of said lands, lying on the south side of the road leading from Glasgow to Frankfield; the free rent of the lands is 31l.; and the proven value at twenty-two years purchase, is 682l. Sterling.

LOT III. These parts of the Lands of Balgray, consisting of about twenty acres, now, or lately, possessed by Thomas Lawton, junior, William Watson, and the said William Marshall, lying in the Barony parish of Glasgow, regality thereof, and shire of Lanark. The free rent of the lands is 11l. 16s.; and the uplet price, or proven value of the lands at twenty-two years purchase, is 259l. 12s. Sterling.

N. B. Though the teind is deducted from the rent of these two lots, the practice has always been to give the heritor a tack of his teinds at a small yearly duty, which will probably continue; and no additional value is put upon the lands on that account.

LOT IV. These parts of the Tenements of Houses, and others, north side of the Tron-gate of Glasgow, now or lately possessed by James Downie, John Young, John Crawford, Andrew Bog, and James Morrison the free rent whereof is 19l. 16s.; and the proven value or uplet price is 168l. 6s. Sterling.

LOT V. These other Parts of said Tenements, now or lately possessed by John Norval, David Hutchison, and Alexander Stewart; the free rent whereof is 17l. 12s. and the proven value 203l. 17s. Sterling.

LOT VI. A Shop and Cellar, lately possessed by the said William Marshall; the free rent whereof is 7l. 16s.; and the proven value 117l. Sterling.

LOT VII. These Parts of said Tenements, now or lately possessed by John Nicol, William Edwards, John Nicol, Archibald Brownlie, and John Liddell; the free rent whereof is 12l.; and the proven value 108l. Sterling.

LOT VIII. A Dwelling House, lately possessed by the said William Marshall; and these Houses now or lately possessed by Robert Furel, Elizabeth Gardner, Agnes Spiers, and James Rankine, parts of a tenement west side of the Salt Market; the free rent whereof is 32l. 8s. and the proven value or uplet price 351l. 18s. Sterling.

The three first lots are held feu of subject superiors; and the other five lots burgh of the town of Glasgow.

The articles of sale and progress, may be seen in the hands of William Dick writer to the signet, or at the office of Mr Kirkpatrick depute-clerk of session; and information as to any other particulars may be got by applying to James Menair writer in Glasgow, factor on the subjects.